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LA FRANCE

The Phenomenal Giant Everbearing Raspberry

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ACTUAL SIZE

*Autumn-fruited Cane of the new
everbearing Raspberry La France*

*June-fruited Cane of the new
everbearing Raspberry La France*

Superior to any other Raspberry; produces large, juicy berries of finest aroma; very prolific, heavy bearer, absolutely hardy and free from disease.

Limited stock of this valuable food plant will be disseminated early this Spring at \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz., \$150.00 per 100, for extra strong, field-grown plants.

First-class Certificates of Merit awarded by Massachusetts Hort. Society, American Institute of New York, Horticultural Society of New York, New York Florists' Club, Tarrytown Hort. Society, Nassau County Hort. Society, Morris County Hort. Society, Westchester and Fairfield Hort. Society. Awarded Silver Medals by Hort. Society of New York, Tarrytown Hort. Society, Morris County Hort. Society, Connecticut Hort. Society, etc., etc.

Site of a Plantation

A fine, deep, sandy loam is the most desirable soil.

The most important of all the factors entering into the growing of Raspberries is the moisture supply, and where there is the possibility of a choice, the soil which will furnish an ample supply of moisture at all times should be chosen. At no time, however, should there be wet places in the plantation. Thorough drainage as well as a full supply of moisture is essential.

For home gardens, the chicken yard is frequently a desirable place for the Raspberry patch. Poultry keep down weeds and enrich the soil, and do not often injure the berries.

Preparing the Land

For the best results the plants should never be set in a field which has just been in sod, but should follow some hoed crop. Land which produced a crop of Potatoes the previous year and which has later been plowed and thoroughly pulverized is in the best physical condition for setting the plants, and any field on which crops have been grown which leave the soil in a similar condition is prepared properly for Raspberries.

Planting

In case the plants are not to be set immediately, they should be heeled in; that is, a trench should be dug and the roots placed in it and covered with moist soil. Sometimes it is desirable to wet the roots, or, if they are very dry, to soak them for a few hours before heeling in the plants. Just before setting it is well to dip the roots of the plants in a puddle made of clay and water or cow manure and water. The roots are thereby partially protected from the wind and sun.

Setting the Plants

Before planting, the tops of the plants should be cut back to 6 inches or less in height. If a garden patch is being planted, it is better to cut the canes back to within a few inches of the leader buds. The plants should be set deeper than they formerly grew. A common and inexpensive method of setting the plants is as follows: The rows have been marked out previously and plants have been dropped every 3 feet along the row. The spade is thrust into the ground, the handle pushed forward, and the root placed in the space thus opened. The spade is next withdrawn and the earth firmed about the roots. Plants should not be dropped much ahead of those who are setting them, however, as exposure to the sun and wind weakens the roots.

Moisture Supply in the Soil

From the time Raspberry plants are set, they need an ample supply of moisture, and they are affected more quickly and seriously when it is deficient than most other fruit plants. A deep soil furnishes a uniform and ample supply of moisture at all times. To secure the best results, therefore, the grower should, by tillage and by supplying humus, maintain a uniform and ample moisture content in his soil, not only during the growing and ripening of the fruit but also while the canes are developing.

FOR SALE BY

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